BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $1 50 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $4 00
" 2 " 3 00 | " " 6 " 6 00
One year.....10 00

The paper will not be sent to new subscribers without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1863. NO. 220.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$4 00
Two days	2 00	Two weeks	7 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	10 00
Four days	4 00	One month	12 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	18 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made upon any other terms. When sent by letter, the number of insertions for the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, resolutions and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 16.—The bombardment has been much more violent during the last two nights and to-day. The enemy's long range guns have been shelling Fort Sumter without doing material damage.

SERG'T EDWARD MCLACKLAN—Having never seen any notice in the published accounts of casualties of the battle of Gettysburg of this young man's death, we deem it proper to make the following note to his memory, and for the gratification of his friends.

He was a member of Captain, now Major D. W. Hurtt's company, from Newbern, in the 2nd N. C. Regiment, and, we are credibly informed, was instantly killed while rushing to the charge, animated by as noble a heart as beat in the breast of any man on that bloody and fatal field.

COUNTY COURT.—This tribunal was assembled here yesterday, but, as we were so fortunate as to have no business with it, we did not attend, and cannot tell what business was transacted. Quite a large crowd was in attendence. Two auctions were progressing pretty much all day, one selling goods, the other old broken-down horses, which, assisted by the water-melon and tobacco merchants, seemed to fully interest and satisfy the crowd. Our friend K. has the thanks of ourself and assistants for a nice pile of the melons already cut open.

SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.—The N. Y. *Tribune* of Friday last has the following:

The *Daily News*, seconding the *Express'* threat that the draft shall not be made in our city under existing circumstances, says:

"Governor Seymour has pledged his sacred word and honor, and the people of New York trust in him and believe him, that not one single drafted citizen shall be forced away from the State until the constitutionality of the conscription act shall have been decided on by our courts. He is virtually pledged to do as the *Express* says—to call forth the entire militia force of New York, to resist the kidnapping which Abolitionist howlers tell us is inevitable, and we entertain no doubt that he will keep his word."

That Seymour is at heart with Jeff. Davis and his crew, we have no manner of doubt. We believe it is susceptible of proof that he has eulogized the Confederate Constitution as decidedly superior to that of the United States, and that he has expressed a strong desire that New York should adopt that Constitution and thus become part and parcel of the manstealer's Confederacy. But where and when did he "pledge his sacred word and honor" that the enforcement of the National Conscription Act shall be postponed "until its constitutionality shall have been dacided on by our (State) Courts?" When was the principle established that an act of Congress shall have no practical validity until State Courts affirm its constitutionality? This is a new way of settling constitutional questions—to presume a Federal law invalid until State courts see fit to affirm it. On behalf of the loyal millions of our Stase, who do not desire nor design that the rebellion shall have time afforded it to recover from the stunning blows it has recently received, we call for the evidence on which the *News* asserts that "Governor Seymour has pledged his sacred word and honor" to the copperhead rebellion proposed.—To whom was this pledge made? What were its precise terms?

FROM MORRIS ISLAND.—A very heavy bombardment was maintained by the enemy upon Fort Wagner throughout Wednesday night. Shells were thrown at the interval of thirty seconds for the most part of the time. Yet, in spite of this furious fire, there was but one mischance upon our side. Captain Gary, of Lucas Battalion was struck behind the ear with a splinter, and bruised so seriously that he was for a while in a delirious condition. We are glad to state, however, that he is now better.

To this bombardment, which ceased as morning approached, our batteries replied, it is believed, with no inconsiderable effect.

On Thursday the batteries were mutually silent; but the events of the day betoken perhaps a more momentous struggle than we have yet seen in the vicinity of Charleston. There are now inside the bar two mortar boats, the *Ironsides*, six monitors, five gunboats and ten supply vessels. Twelve vessels, among them a French man-of-war, are descried outside, while in Light House Inlet there are ten more, these being made up of steamboats and schooners. In the course of the morning two gunboats assaulted Fort Sumter, but at so great a distance that most of their shot fell short. They soon withdrew. At half past three four of these audacious vessels opened upon Sumter at a distance of four thousand yards. Their bombardment ceased for some time, when at six o'clock two guns at the foot of Craig's Hill were directed against the same fort, which replied with vigor. Up to the hour of our going to press, the contest still continues.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE RAID.—A correspondent from Richlands, Onslow County, informs us that information has been received there direct from the Yankee lines, that the aforesaid Yankees are fitting up an expedition with three hundred wagons especially for Richlands. The expedition is said to be about ready to float out from Newbern by way of Smith's Mills. They must contemplate the accumulation of much plunder when they come out with three hundred wagons to carry it off in.

Our correspondent suggests that the points at which these marauding expeditions can be best met and stopped are Smith's Mills and Trenton, these being the two outlets through which the Yankees gain access to the interior.

We confess that we agree with our correspondent in believing that these raids can be more effectually stopped when they first issue out than they can be at any subsequent period. This of course is a matter for the General commanding the Department, and his course must be regulated by considerations which it would not be proper to make.—*Wilmington Journal.*

RETURNING TO THEIR LABOR.—Every day records the departure of some recaptured contraband from the Eastern station, recognized and identified by his master, in number lately captured within and on the Pennsylvania line, about half have been identified by their owners and taken away. Hundreds of the misguided wretches have exhibited the utmost happiness upon being restored to their old homes, and given the most unmistakeable evidences of a determination to stick to them now till the last.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

THE STEAMER CHARLESTON.—The Steamer Charleston, Captain Swan, from Nassau, was captured while attempting to enter the port of Wilmington on July 11th, by a sloop-of-war, Captain Swan and the Second Mate were sent to Philadelphia, where they were taken before a court for the purpose of making certain affidavits. The court must have been a jolly one, for it is stated that during the proceedings all its officers, waxing thirsty, adjourned to enjoy a social glass; and the prisoners, finding themselves without guards, came to the wise conclusion that they could not do better than follow so pleasant an example. Gaining the street, they sprung into a cab which was fortunately at hand (we did not hear whether they paused to imbibe anything), drove to the railway, and in a very short space of time were on their way to New York. Good fortune attended them everywhere, for on arriving at that city they found the steamer *Corsica* ready to sail for Nassau. Taking passage at once, they reached Nassau without any further adventure. The rest of the crew of the Charleston were detained on the sloop of war, and their fate is unknown.—*Charleston Mercury, Friday.*

General Pillow, who has again been assigned to duty as Chief of the Conscript Bureau, has established his headquarters at Marietta. His geographical departments consists of the States of Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, and to him is assigned the duty of filling up the ranks of the armies of Generals Johnston and Bragg. From his well known energy and zeal in behalf of his country's cause, we have every reason to believe that the duties of his office will be promptly and faithfully discharged. We augur the best results from his labors, well knowing that none liable to duty will escape his eagle eye and watchful vigilance, or be permitted to shrink from duty in this hour of our country's crisis.—*Appeal.*

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Aug. 18.

APPLES—Green, none	$4
Dried	$8@10
BACON—Hog round	$1 20
BEEF	65@70c
BEESWAX	$1 50@ 175
BEANS	$5
BUTTER	$1 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$3
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$6
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$30
CHICKENS	75@$1 75
DUCKS	$2
EGGS	75c
FLOUR—Family	$45@50
Superfine	$35
Fine	$30
FODDER—Per hundred	$7
FEATHERS	$1
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$1 50
HIDES—Dry	$1 50
" Green	50c
HAY—Per hundred	$4
LARD	$1 25
MOLASSES	$12
MEAL	$7
NAILS—Scarce	$1 25
OATS—Per hundred	$5
" Cleaned	$4 bu
PORK	$60 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$5
" Irish	$3@4
PEAS—Ground	$10
" Stock	$7
" White Table	$7
RAGS	12½c
RICE	40c
RYE	$4
SALT—	$17 50
SUGAR—Brown	$2 50
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$1 50

Farmers and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate nearly every day n proportion to their abundance or scarcity in market.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Aug. 5, 1863.

Bacon 90a95c.; Lard $1; Pork 40a50c., Beef from Butchers, by the side, 50a60c.; Butter $1 75a2; Eggs 65c. per doz.; Corn $4 50a4 75 per bus.; Cotton 40c for good quality; Cotton Yarns $10a12 per bunch of 5 lbs.; Flour $31a33; Coffee none; Rye $6a7 per bus; Swedes Iron 60a75c; Nails 1 50; Sound Salt 25c per lb; Peas—Cow, $4 50a5; White, $6a7; Brown Sugar $1 52a$1 50 per lb; 4-4 Brown Sheetings, at retail, $1 25a1 50; Spirits Turpentine 75c per gallon.

RIBTTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, CHARlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equay if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever, person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue-black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address.

J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.

C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 8-tf

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.
NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $2 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more *new* subscribers and the *Cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address WM. E. PELL, *Editor.*
Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders—and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; that others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confederate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t.

LACK & FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.

G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.

THOMAS D. HOGG,
August 10-2w Major & C. S.

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 3-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

550 ACRES OF NO. 1 HICKORY LAND, DWELLing Houses, Barns and Stables and fine Orchards. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation. Any person wishing to purchase can have possession of the Land in a short time. This land is eight miles from Greensboro' and three and a half miles from Jamestown Depot.

F. A. GANETT.
Aug. 17-1m

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price 3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.

PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6¼ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of

JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHERever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.

Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2tawlm* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address

MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to

THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, a set double carriage harness, nearly new, buff trimmed, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated, and white patent leather welts, or facings to match; bridle blinds trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the top of headstalls, made with ear fronting, bits straight bar with rings, driving reins rounded and made of russet leather, small covered buckle in saddle of lined bolt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, lined with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy tarrys on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several pairs and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars will be paid for delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.

Aug 14-tf C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his under lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.

Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.

Aug. 10-1w* JOHN RHEM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express. A. A. WILLARD,
Aug 7-d15s* Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.
Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NEcessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863., and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
Aug. 11-1w
All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$3 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this propefty, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.

June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$2 00
" " week	12 00
" " month	40 00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.

BLACKBURN & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 21-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress to-wit:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the Progress at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the Daily Progress, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the Progress Office for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Distinguished Tribute to the gallantry of the North Carolina Soldiers.

So sensitive are we of the honor and reputation of North Carolina soldiers that we may sometimes use language that is too harsh and severe in denunciation of those who withhold that gratitude and praise which is due them, or pervert facts and invent falsehoods to injure their blood-bought reputation. We do not publish the following letter on account of the complimentary allusions it makes to this paper, for the *Progress* requires no such influences to command it to the masses of the people of the State or to the rank and file of the army, but we publish it to show that the opinions of the distinguished author and ours agree as to the necessity of strengthening the army and by compelling the pets of the Heads of Quarter-, and Commissary Departments, nitre bureau, &c., to enter the ranks and help save the country. Not only these establishments are allowed to screen their hundreds and thousands whose places could be as well or better filled by disabled soldiers; but the various railroads, manufacturing establishments and other occupations that never had any fascinations for these fancy young men before, have helped swell the list; until, we believe with our distinguished friend, (who we trust will excuse us for publishing his letter,) that not less than one hundred thousand men are kept out of the army who ought to be there, and who must be put there if we would save the cause upon the success of which our all depends.

gent man, sen-

The question is not now one of slavery, or whether this place or that shall be held from the enemy, but shall we save the life of the nation? Shall we have a national existence? Shall we have a place among the nations? Shall we be freemen or shall we be slaves? These questions rise high above all others and must be pressed home to every man; and exempts and foreign residents must be reached and made efficient or we are a disgraced and ruined people. Those men who have satisfied their patriotism by buying out cannot be reached, as the administrators of the government were a party to the great wrong perpetrated upon the poor masses of the country in the villainous substitute clause of the conscript bill, but those who have been skulking behind contracts taken for no other purpose than to save their carcasses from harm, the clerks in the peace departments and those vagabond foreigners who have been fattening on the misfortunes of our sorrow-stricken land must be reached by Congress at its next meeting, if that body is unwilling that we should be passed over to the tender mercies of the slayers of our kindred and the dispollers of our homes.

The letter we present is from a distinguished friend, one of the heroes of the war, now in command of an army corps in one of our Southern armies—a man who has exposed his own person in the forefront of every battle in which he has participated—and who thinks with us that the independence of the South can be achieved only by the employment of the classes to which we have alluded. Our principal reason for publishing the letter is the gratifying testimony that it bears to the gallantry of our North Carolina troops—a testimony that comes from an officer of high rank, and that has stood by and with them in the principal battles of Virginia and Maryland—a testimony that will be treasured by every wife, mother and father in the State who had a husband, son or other relative in those ever memorable conflicts. Without further perface we give the letter:

"CAMP NEAR ——,
Aug. 6th, 1863.

J. L. PENNINGTON, ESQ: A bundle of the *Progress* reached me to-day. Permit me to express my gratification at the noble spirit they breathe, and the stout heart they exhibit. I am glad, too, that your paper is the earnest defender of North Carolina gallantry. What a glorious record the old State has? While in Richmond, in a conversation with the Secretary of War, I told him that the true secret of Gen. Lee's greater success than that of the Western Generals, was to be found in the indomitable pluck of the North Carolina infantry.

I do not believe that the Richmond papers mean to disparage other States, but they are so intensely Virginian that they can hardly mention officers or men out of their own State. This, too, has disposed them to disparage and oppose the promotion of others than Virginians. Still the State has acted so nobly under her trials and has been so true spite of the loss of everything, that we cannot but respect and admire her. If her press has been ungenerous to our State, her soldiers and her people have not been so. They have always spoken admiringly of the heroism of our troops.

Two years ago, I was regarded as an ultra and a radical, for my views in regard to the enlargement of the army, and of allowing no pet positions through wealth and family influence. I am gratified now to find that the whole Southern press are expressing the very sentiments which were then so much denounced. Quartermasters and Commissaries, Nitre Bureau men, &c. &c., have taken a hundred thousand men out of the ranks as clerks and agents. The scathing rebuke of the press might force out all these fancy gentlemen and have their places supplied by disabled soldiers, or at least by men who have been service.

Yours truly, H."

This labor of love—trying to "force out all these fancy gentlemen and have their places filled by disabled soldiers"—is just what we have been engaged in, and in any and everything else that we have supposed would contribute to the success of our arms and the ultimate independence of the South, and in defending at all times and in places the gallantry of our North Carolina soldiery; but "G. W. Graves, surgeon in charge," who, insults our brave veterans by telling them that they are "weak-minded and ignorant" and not capable even of selecting the newspapers they should read, says we have "ignored the cause for which they fight," and throws their favorite paper, the *Progress*, out of his hospital. Such a creature is not fit to tend swine, and to place him over the best blood of the land, our brave soldiers, is an insult to them and the whole people which we hope the appointing power will atone for by his prompt dismissal from the service. The employment of a conscript camp guard would much better suit him than the position of "Surgeon in charge" of the "General Hospital, Goldsboro."

The above letter will be gratifying to our people, too, because it makes such favorable mention of the soldiers and people of Virginia. Notwithstanding the ungenerous course of a part of the Virginia press and the barefaced libels of the toadying *Enquirer*, we never have supposed that the masses of the people of Virginia ever entertained other than feelings of affection and kindness for this, their sister State; and the fields that they have consecrated by their common blood and the glorious victories they have won by their common heroism, will only draw closer the bands of brotherhood that have hitherto bound them together.

We hope that "G. W. Graves, Surgeon in charge," will not suppress the *Progress* in the camp of our distinguished friend, the author of the above letter, who is a subscriber and constant reader of the same.

Deserters.

A general amnesty has been proclaimed to deserters. The officers and men who have visited their homes without proper authority, leaving their brethren to bear the brunt of battle and inviting the advance and triumph of the enemy, have an opportunity of vindicating their tarnished honor. Their country needs men, for her necessities are great, and the President, with commendable liberality and patriotism, has promised a free pardon to such as will again return to their colors. As despicable as is the crime of desertion in general, we are fully persuaded that many have been guilty of it who are neither traitors, villians nor cowards. Who can judge of the temptations by which these men have been led from the path of duty? Who can tell how far the destitution and sufferings of loved ones at home, the harsh treatment and injustice of superior officers, the monotony, petty tyranny, and heartlessness incident to hospital life, and the imperitive demands of private business have been instrumental in alluring "good and true" men from the post of honor? Who can properly appreciate the struggles and trials of those who, called homeward by every appeal of nature and humanity, are yet denied the privilege of the briefest furlough by an unfeeling commander, on the mistaken policy of a Government for which their blood has flowed like water upon the proudest fields?—We do not pretend to justify or even to extenuate their conduct. We know that they have acted improperly, and, perhaps, criminally. We would counsel no man, under any circumstances, to follow their pernicious example. And yet it is unjust and impolitic to regard these men with the same intensity of contempt, scorn and abhorrence as those who have basely deserted the standards of their country from a craven spirit or a traitorous indifference as to the result of this terrible struggle. The proclamation of the Pesident, offering free pardon to all who will return to their regiments, must draw the line of separation between the two classes of deserters, to which we have referred, must show the motives by which each one of them has been actuated in the disreputable cause he has pursued. To those who have a single spark of patriotism or manhood in their bosoms, and who have been prompted to desertion by other than the basest motives, this appeal of the commander-in-chief will serve as a clarion note, filling their hearts with confidence and courage, and calling them to fields where the memory of their disgrace can be obliterated forever. For the wretches who skulk through mountains, swamps and forests—fearing to look into the face of their fellows, hating the very light of day, and content to live the lives of outcasts and felons for the poor privilege of shirking their duty to their country and of handing down disgraced and dishonored names to their children, this call will have no charm beside that which is conveyed in the intimation that greater perils environ the Confederacy, and that the day of its destiny is at hand.

Let the deserters in this State elect then, to-day, whether they will wipe away the disgrace which now attaches to themselves, to their families and to their descendents, or fix the brand of dishonor upon their foreheads in characters too deep and damning for the hand of time itself to obliterate. War-men, you who gloried in the work of inaugurating this dreadful contest, encourage your friends to return, not only by precept, but by example, by hurrying yourselves to the fight and showing upon the field of battle that there is something of principle and patriotism within you. Peace-men, urge those around you to hasten to their regiments, for the larger and stronger our army, the greater is the probability of a cessation of hostilities, the more likely are the enemy to entertain propositions for an amicable adjustment, the nearer is the dawn of that day which is to bring happiness and prosperity to our distracted country. Women of the South, if you would protect yourselves against insult and wrong, if you would save your homes from the polluting hands of the invaders, if you would not become the mothers of a race of slaves and hirelings, if you would tear down the bloody banner of war and plant the olive branch of peace in its stead, send back your recusant sons to the fight and tell them that your honor, and the salvation of their country is staked upon its bloody issue.

We invite attention to the card of Rev. Mr. Stacey, President of the Davenport Female College, situated at Lenoir, Caldwell county. This institution is beautifully situated in the mountain region of this State and offers rare facilities, being removed from the excitements of these stirring times, at a convenient distance from Hickory Station, on the Western N. C. Railroad, and in a moral, healthy and intelligent community.

The News and Paper Speculations.

The citizens of Onslow county in a public meeting at their Court House, have recommended Hon., now Capt. Thos. Ruffin of Wayne county, as a suitable candidate to represent the third District in the next Congress.

Our army in Virginia is represented in the Richmond papers as being in the finest condition it ever was, while it is believed that Meade is constantly shaking in his boots with fear of an attack from Lee, or "reconnoissance in force" in the direction of Harrisburg.

It is believed that, notwithstanding Governor Seymour's solemn protests against Lincoln's system of enforcing the conscript law before having a judicial decision upon its constitutionality, it will go resolutely on regardless of wind or tide, until with low Dutch, Irish and negroes, he has filled up his thined ranks to their wanted proportion.

The Western Yankee army is now scattered as ours was a short time ago. It is believed that a consentrated column of our forces could now march almost anywhere they please.

The fight is still progressing at Charleston, but our position is represented as stronger than at any previous time. We hope this may be true.

It is believed in Onslow county that a very formidable expedition is fitting out at Newbern for a damaging raid into that county, but we have just heard from a source that is entirely trustworthy that the force at Newbern is very small. Now, who is right in this matter, of course we don't know. "What we say unto one, we say unto all, watch."

A new discovery has just been made by the Richmond *Enquirer* that the object of the Abolition government is to free the negroes and elevate them to citizenship among us. What a march of human intellect!

That paper says:

It is unquestionably the settled purpose of the Lincoln Government to abolish the institution of slavery in the Southern States. The war is conducted to that end, and in their hands will never cease until that ultimate purpose has been accomplished. If Virginia and the whole South were to surrender their claim of self-government, and offer to reconstruct the Union on its former footing, giving to the States sovereignty over their own local institutions, the proposal would be received with derision by these evangelical reformists. They hold themselves to be a chosen agency of Heaven, at once to give freedom to the black man, and to visit upon the whites a retributive vengeance for the past wrongs of the negro race.

It is idle to think of peace—if there be amongst us any such dreamers—so long as this fanatical party wields the powers of the Federal Government. No terms but negro emancipation, and negro residence amongst us, with equality of political and social rights to the blacks would be awarded. Let no man, therefore, decive himself with the idea that, if subdued, the South would only be restored to its former condition in the Union, with all the rights of their separate State governments unimpaired. In such an event we bow our necks to the moss bitter of all subjection. Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut will prescribe our code of domestic morals. We shall be mocked with their construction of our own declation, "that all men—black as well as white they read it—are born free and equal." We all know that this code, to be practically enforced, requires the utter abasement, or the absolute extermination of the white race.

Let these results of submission be ever before the minds of our soldiers. Let them arouse to a full sense of what they fight against. It is to repel the advance of this insolent fanaticism which aims to overwhelm their homes with unspeakable wretchedness.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* asserts that possitive information has been received that it is the purpose of the Confederate Government to employ one hundred thousand negroes in the army. This, of course, is false, as Congress must first pass the necessary laws, and at this time it is doubtful if a majority would consent to depart from the rule heretofore observed in regard to this class of our population.

The foregoing paragraph appeared in our telegraph column yesterday. The telegraph writer in reply to the New York correspondent says: "the statement cannot be true inasmuch as Congress has never acted upon the subject."

He has probably forgotten that Congress has no constitutional right to act in the premises until the States have acted and given Congress authority. The propriety, however, of taking some such steps is a debatable subject, for it can no longer be doubted that they will go in on one side or the other. If we don't put them in the Abolitionists will.

We are very glad to know that our brave boys at Charleston can be made comfortable when sick and wounded, for they are having an awful time of it this hot weather in the trenches on Morris Island. Their friends will read this letter with much pleasure:

For the Progress.]

August 15th, 1863.

EDITOR PROGRESS—*Dear Sir:* My attention was directed to an extract from a letter of a Medical officer of Clingman's Brigade in which he states that North Carolina soldiers "are refused admittance in the Hospitals in Charleston," &c. It is not my purpose to censure the gentleman for such a remark, but I feel it a duty incumbent upon me as an officer of Clingman's brigade, one stricken down by disease, contracted on Morris Island, to state that never was a sick soldier more cheerfully received and kindly treated, both by the faculty and the ministering angels, who are constantly, and with increasing vigilence, watching by the bedside of the sick and wounded, than I was during my brief stay at the Roper Hospital, of the city of Charleston.

I would respectfully state that that institution is a private enterprize, sustained by individual subscription, and, upon the breaking out of the war, tendered its service gratuitously to the Confederate Government.

As such an article is calculated to injure the already slandered institutions of charity in South Carolina, I feel it my duty, as a partaker of their generous sympathy, to refute the charges of the Medical gentlemen of Clingman's brigade.

CIRCULATING PETITIONS.—The abuses to which the inordinate and unnecessary depreciation of the currency has been carried, are rapidly developing the miseries of the poorer classes, and unless some damper is put upon them we will soon have an army of skeletons running wild through our streets. We already see petitions going the rounds to aid this and that poor woman, or to bury another, in which many virtues and privations are, no doubt, truthfully set forth. These things ought not to be. It is impossible, however, to prevent them as long as heartless speculation rules the day; and it is to be hoped that, despite all sophistries of financial and commercial vultures, the General Assembly, soon to meet, will settle the question by prompt limitation of prices in every department of business.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

It will be seen by Abram Hanks' manifesto, which we copy this morning, that the stupid, base-begotten dolt, is blundering away as usual, entangled in the idea that slavery is a matter of color. Will the thrice-sodden ass never find out that the African slave is not a Caucasian with a black skin? Has he neither wit, touch nor nose to teach him better?—*Mobile Register.*

ARMY CONVENTION.

The following are the proceedings, Resoluions, &c., of the Army Convention recently held at Orange C. H., Va., as published in the Richmond *Enquirer*:

[From our special Correspondent.]

ORANGE C. H., August 13, 1863.

Returning to this point on yesterday, about 12 o'clock, my ears were greeted with the strains of martial music, and I observed a large assemblage of officers in and about the Court House lot, where the band was discoursing. Repairing thither I was informed that a convention was about to be held by two delegates from each of the North Carolina regiments, for the purpose of denouncing the conduct of the Raleigh *Standard* and those meetings in the counties in that State which have, in primary meetings, passed resolutions in regard to securing an early peace, and objecting to the enforcement of the conscript law because other States have not done their duty fully, and opposing the payment of the tax in kind because a Virginia tithing man was appointed.

The meeting assembled, and the following officers were appointed to conduct its proceedings:

Col. Bryant Grymes, 4th N. C., President.

And the following Secretaries:

From Stuart's Brigade.—Lieut. John J. Jones, 3d N. C.

From Davis' Brigade.—Lieut. C. H. Jones, 55th N. C.

From Hoke's Brigade.—Lieut. John Justice, A. D. C.

From Lane's Brigade.—Lieutenant C. Carlton, 7th N. C.

From Pettigrew's Brigade.—Dr. W. W. Goether, 20th N. C.

From Iverson's Brigade.—Capt. R. Plumer, 12th N. C.

From Ransom's Brigade.—Capt. J. Jones, 14th N. C.

From Daniel's Brigade.—Capt. T. N. G. Smith, 45th N. C.

From Scales' Brigade.—Lt. Col John Ashford, 36th N. C.

On motion of Col. Garret, the following Committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting:

From Stuart's Brigade, Capt. L. C. Latham, 1st N. C.; from Davis' Brigade, Lt. T. J. Hadley, 55th N. C.; From Hoke's Brigade, Lt. L. P. Hill, 6th N. C.; from Lane's Brigade, Lt. J. D. Baring, 18th N. C.; from Pettigrew's Brigade, Capt. R. H. Singletary, 44th N. C.; from Iverson's Brigade, Col. Thomas M. Garrett, 5th N. C.; from Ramseur's Brigade, Capt. John C. Gorman, 2d N. C., from Daniels Brigade, Lt. Col. Cowan, 23d N. C.; from Scales' Brigade, Dr. J. F. Miller, 34th N. C., committee.

An adjournment was then had until three o'clock.

On the reassembling of the Convention, Col. Cox, of the 4th N. C. delivered, in response to calls, an eloquent and patriotic address; after which Col. Garrett, the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, a discusssion springing up only on two of them. Capt. Bird objected to the recital of the reasons, in the 4th resolution, which governed or professed to govern the county meetings, inasmuch as it would seem to imply censure upon the whole people of North Carolina; but after a discussion of this point, participated in by Lieut. Hill, Capt. Bird and Col. Garrett, the Convention refused to strike out this part of the resolution.

On the 7th resolution, as reported by the committee, a spirited discussion arose as to whether the resolution did not imply censure of the Confederate Government, and, even granting that it did, whether it was proper that any such opinion should be expressed by the meeting. All seemed to agree that North Carolina had been badly treated by the Confederate Government, but the general expression of the meeting was that this was no time for public resolutions of this sort, and finally a substitute was offered which ignored the whole subject to censure upon the Confederate authorities. The principal speakers on this point were Col. Garrett, Lieut. Bell, of the 6th N. C., Col. Bennett and Capt. Bird.

A committee, consisting of Cols. Garrett, Jones and Grymes, were appointed to prepare an address to the people of North Carolina, and then the meeting adjourned, after a speech by Capt. York, in which the Raleigh *Standard's* editor was denounced as a "son of Hell." The resolution in regard to the *Standard* was passed amidst great applause.

The meeting was not boisterous, but calm, quiet and deliberate; and seemed to be fully impressed with the importance of the object which had drawn them together. I send herewith the resolutions of the convention.

Meetings of a similar character have also been held in all the regiments by the officers and men. I send along with this the proceedings of the 54th, as a specimen of the feelings of the men on this subject.

The meeting cannot but result in good. All the speakers seemed to take the ground that the people at home who were getting up these meetings were the men who do not want to come out under the proclamation of the President calling for the forty to forty-five men.

RESOLUTIONS AS ADOPTED BY THE CONVENTION.

1st. *Resolved*, That our separation from the Northern Government was, from the beginning, intended to be final and eternal. For this have we suffered and endured so much; for this have so many of our comrades fallen, and for this do we still intend to endure all and every ill; nor do we intend that the action of any portion of our people at home shall so bind our hands as to make further resistance on our part impossible. That we are daily confirmed in our determination by the unnatural teachings of the Northern press, by the insane and fanatical acts of the Northern people, by the inhuman and unprincipled acts of the Northern Government, the crowning one of which is shown in the late proclamation of Lincoln, threatening retaliation on our soldiery for our treatment of slaves found in insurrection, and by the innumerable acts of savage barbarity of the Northern soldiery in every part of our land.

2d. *Resolved*, That earnestly as we desire peace and long for a return of its blessings, we do utterly repudiate all acts of persons or authorities tending to a peace upon the basis of reconstruction or submission; and that, while we are, and have always been, anxious for an honorable settlement of our difficulties, the agitation of the subject on any other terms than our perfect independence of Northern rule is in the highest degree incompatible with the honor and interests of the good people of North Carolina. Nor can we comprehend the base feeling that would return to the embraces of an enemy who has carried on a war of invasion against us for more than two years, coupled with every savage infliction which he has had the power to impose, culminating in the employment of our slaves and the free negroes of the North to murder our citizens and oppose us in honorable combat as soldiers.

3d. *Resolved*, That while the soldiers are fighting, suffering and dying for our independence, it is wrong that their friends at home should be continually dampening their ardor, casting a chill and gloom on their hopes, and unnerving them for the contest by untimely repinings and base leanings toward submission; that we would be untrue to our principles, untrue to our wives and children, who would be the greatest sufferers by submission, untrue to our noble dead, untrue to our interests, untrue to our State, untrue to our Confederacy, and untrue to the cause of freedom, now to submit to the domination of such as rule the Northern people, and that we fear their rule more than their wrath.

4th. *Resolved*, That we have learned with deep mortification and regret, that several meetings have been held in North Carolina, in which resolutions have been adopted declaring opposition to the further enforcement of the conscript law in our State that we cannot regard such action, taken by a portion of our people in any other light than as favoring the cause of our enemies with whom we are contending, and in this point of view as disloyal, and to those who have been relying upon those at home for support and sympathy, as treacherous in the extreme that we cannot regard the appointment of an odious tithing man, or the failure of the other States to do their duty patriotically, as any excuse for North Carolinians to refuse to perform theirs in any respect that the alleging such an excuse shows that they do not plead any inability to comply with the requirement of the law, but that is a species of canting hypocrisy, employed by those who desire to escape the dangers and hardships of the war.

5th. *Resolved*, That the course of the Raleigh *Standard* and its supporters in North Carolina in encouraging this spirit among our people, meets with our unqualified condemnation, and we denounce the statement of the Editor of that paper, that his course is approved by a large number of the troops from North Carolina, as utterly false, and that for the fame of North Carolina, we sincerely hope that such statement will be reiterated.

6. *Resolved*, That in a struggle of the character which we are engaged, involving as it does the preservation or destruction of all our rights as freemen, the freedom of the press does not demand that sentiments, however treasonable, may be uttered with impunity; that this inestimable right in every well regulated government is, and should be restricted within such limits as to forbid this; and if it should be found that true patriotism in North Carolina has so far lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of the people as to be unable to check the course of the *Standard* and other papers which are giving utterance to such sentiments, then the public authorities would be recreant to the cause of the country if they should fail to take measures for their suppression.

7th. *Resolved*, That we hartily approve of the able and patriotic course of Gov. Vance in the struggle for our independence; that we are willing to trust the honor and integrity of our State in his hands, and that we are confident he will not betray his trust.

8th. *Resolved*, That while the resolutions adopted show truly the sentiments of the Convention upon the points embraced in them, inasmuch as it is impossible in this form to embody all that the Convention and those whom they represent, desire should be said to the people of our State, with the arguments and considerations which might be brought forward to sustain them, the President of the Convention is authorized to appoint a committee of three gentlemen of the Convention, who shall be entrusted with the preparation and publication of an address to the people of the State, specially appealing to the young and the patriotic to rise in their might and put down the small (as we believe,) but treasonable faction in their midst, whose machinations we have more reason to resist than the power of our enemies.

We are authorized to announce Capt. JOSIAH TURNER, of Orange county, as a candidate for Congress in this, the 5th Congressional District, the election to be held in November next. Aug 8-

Duplin County May, 25, 1863.—EDITOR OF PROGRESS, RALEIGH, N. C.—No wish to add or stir up feelings, but as some friend has suggested sometime since the name of Wm. J. Houston, Esq., as a suitable person to be voted for for Congress in the district now represented by the Hon. Owen R. Kenan, and as one of should have the same privileges as another, I suggest the name of THOMAS I. FAISON as a suitable person to represent the 3rd Congressional District at the ensuing election. No better or more loyal man than Thomas Faison, no private man has done more for the Confederate and the soldiers. Three of his sons have devoted their time and talents in the cause of freedom, and one of them has sealed it with his blood.

MANY VOTERS OF 3D CON. DIST. OF N.

May 28-tf

To the Voters of the Fifth Congressional District.—The emergency calls for the purest and ablest men to serve the country in her Legislative Councils. The well known character of Captain JOSEPH J. DAVIS of Franklin, for patriotism, integrity and wisdom, plainly indicates him as the fittest man in the District to represent us in the next Congress. Captain Davis is now leading his gallant company against the invaders of his country and does not even dream of his friends entertaining the idea of voting for him for Congress or any other civil station, at this time; but we are confident that he will shrink from no responsibility to which his fellow citizens may call him. Well known and universally respected as he is Franklin County offers her noble son to the voters of the District in full confidence of his election, on account of his own unpretending merit, and for the good of the country. Patriots, your suffrages are asked for a wise and practical statesman, and gallant soldier.

July 1-td MANY VOTERS.

Register, Standard, and State Journal copy till elected and send bills to this office.

DIED,

At Clayton, Johnston County, on Monday the 10th inst. of congestion of brain, SAMUEL MASTERS, infant son of John F. and Margaret Hanff, aged 10 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DAVENPORT FEMALE COLLEGE,
LENOIR, NORTH CAROLINA.
(*Near the Mountains.*)

THE FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1st and ends December 2nd. Board and Tuition per session $125. Music $24. Other charges moderate. Climate salubrious. Scenery grand and beautiful.

S P. Dula, Esq., a Trustee, will conduct pupils to College, leaving Salisbury on Thursday, the 20th August at 2 o'clock, p. m. Lenoir is about 65 miles West of Salisbury. For particulars address

Aug 18-1t A. G. STACY, *President.*

NOTICE.

ON THE 22ND INST., I SHALL SELL *FOR CASH* a likely NEGRO BOY, 20 years old, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in Raleigh, at 1 o'clock.

Aug 18-5t* J. POOL.

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWO Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service. A GORDON,

Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NEW SHOES AND A NEW HAND AT THE BUSINESS BUT ANYTHING TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK FROM THE FACTORY in Iredell County, a few more cases of Ladies and Gentlemens fine calf and goat skin Shoes. Call and get a good fit, next door to Williams & Haywood's Dry Goods Store. Terms CASH.

Several cases of a No. 1, superior quality; also a small lot of Brogans next week.

Aug 15-3t J. H. KIRKHAM.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,
GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stoneman" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

July 25-3m.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 2-d3m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Aug 4-tf